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deaths) in Zagazig; 8 cases (6 deaths) in Nag-Hamadi; 4 cases (1 death) in Beni-Suef; 3 cases (1 death) in Bibeh; 1 case in Samallut; and 4 cases (4 deaths) in Alexandria. During the week ended July 2 there were registered 23 fresh cases and 7 deaths, viz, 11 cases (1 death) in Zagazig; 7 cases (4 deaths) in Beni-Suef; 3 cases (1 death) in Bibeh; 1 death in Nag-Hamadi, and 2 fresh cases in Alexandria.

*Persia*.—In the port of Lingah during the five weeks from April 27 to June 3 there were registered 6, 37, 31, 29, and 22 cases of plague; total, 125 cases with fatal termination.

*British South Africa*.—According to official bulletins from Durban and Maritzburg 2 plague patients died in the hospital during the week ended June 4, and 1 new patient was admitted. In the Johannesburg district 1 fresh case of plague occurred during the week ended June 12.

*Peru*.—In Callao, in the early part of June, several cases of plague occurred, 3 with fatal termination.

*Queensland*.—During the week ended May 28, 3 fresh cases of plague were registered in Brisbane.

#### *Cholera.*

*Turkey*.—According to Bulletin No. 24, of June 28, 481 fresh cases of cholera have been registered, with 852 deaths, viz: Hille, 143 fresh cases, 197 deaths; Kerbella, 122 cases, 207 deaths; Redjeff, 67 new cases, 75 deaths; Djemaat, 293 deaths; Bagdad, 3 cases, 1 death; Basra, 4 new cases, 3 deaths.

In the Bahrein Islands, during the month of May, cholera claimed numerous victims. In Manama alone—which has a population of about 10,000—from the beginning of May to the beginning of June 1,500 persons succumbed to cholera.

*Hongkong*.—During the period from May 15 to 28, 3 cases of cholera were registered.

#### *Death rate of Berlin and other cities.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended July 2 was again slightly lower than in the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 13.6 per thousand of the population, this being also lower than the rate for the same week of last year, in which it amounted to 14.3 per thousand. The local rate of mortality, therefore, was among the lowest of the large German cities, excepting Barmen, Crefeld, Cassel, Hanover, Charlottenburg (with 11.5), Schöneberg (with 9.1), and also London. The following cities had a considerably higher death rate than Berlin, namely: Hamburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Cologne, Frankfort on the Main, Leipzig, Rixdorf (with 15 per thousand), Munich, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, Halle and Breslau, as well as Paris and Vienna. The decrease in the number of deaths was confined exclusively to children in the first year of life, the infant death rate having fallen from 4.3 per year and mille in the preceding week to 3.8 in the present week. Both acute diseases of the respiratory organs and acute intestinal diseases showed an increase as compared with the foregoing week, the former causing 65, the latter 70 deaths. Twenty-eight children succumbed to cholera, while phthisis pulmonalis caused 62 deaths. Furthermore, the following deaths were registered, viz, cancer, 26; diphtheria, 12; measles, 9; scarlet fever, 6. Finally, 8 persons died by violence.